FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SOL REVIEW ASSESSMENT – Module Two, The American Revolution**

Answer all of the questions below in preparation from the US-VA History SOL Test, which will be administered on May 23rd, 2014.

***Past SOL Questions***:

**\_\_\_\_\_1. One result of the *first* Great Awakening was –**

A. a renewed interest in religion

B. the revival of the Salem witch hunts

C. a move to limit religious freedom

D. the founding of free Bible colleges

**\_\_\_\_\_2. George Washington was an effective military commander because he –**

A. won more battles than he lost, using

well-trained troops.

B. preserved the army through his

leadership skills.

C. negotiated alliances with leaders of

other nations.

D. prevented attacks against major

population centers.

“The power which first recognizes the independence of the Americas will be the one to gather all the fruits of this war.”

* ***Benjamin Franklin***

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which nation followed this advice and allied with the colonies?**

A. Austria

B. France

C. Russia

D. Spain

**Excerpts From the Declaration of Independence**

* He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly.
* He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance.
* He denies citizens a trial by jury.
* He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing Armies without consent.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. This portion of the *Declaration of Independence* represents Thomas Jefferson’s –**

A. proposal for governmental structure

B. support for establishing a monarchy

C. list of grievances against the king

D. interpretation of national autonomy

“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government…”

* ***The Declaration of Independence***

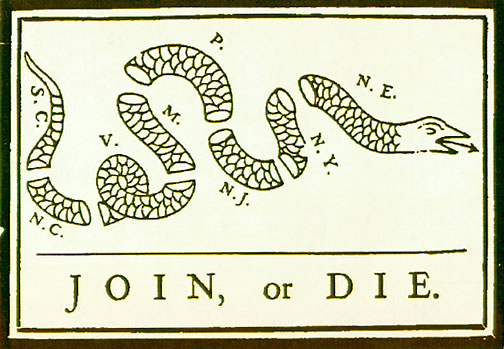
**\_\_\_\_\_5. According to this statement, government is held accountable by the –**

A. king

B. church

C. citizens

D. laws



**\_\_\_\_\_6. During the American Revolution, this cartoon by Benjamin Franklin attempted to –**

A. persuade colonists to support the

Loyalists

B. recruit colonists for the Royal Navy

C. encourage colonists to resolve their

differences

D. convince colonists to maintain state

Sovereignty

**\_\_\_\_\_7. One major element of George Washington’s military strategy during the American Revolution was avoiding –**

A. direct confrontation

B. night attacks

C. important cities

D. naval battles

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Thomas Paine’s publication of *Common Sense* influenced many American colonists to support the –**

A. formation of loyalist groups.

B. concept of capitalist economies.

C. idea of separation from England.

D. purchase of territory from France.

**\_\_\_\_\_9. The principles of *The Declaration of Independence* led to increased social participation over time by –**

A. supporting low taxes.

B. creating the two-party system.

C. promoting civil rights.

D. promoting a strong government.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. John Locke’s political theory was based on the idea that individuals –**

A. obey their king.

B. free their slaves.

C. need spiritual salvation.

D. possess natural rights.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The Treaty of Alliance of 1778 was signed by the United States and –**

A. Spain

B. Portugal

C. Russia

D. France

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which factor contributed to colonial victory in the American Revolution?**

A. Shortages of British troops

B. Disloyalty of British generals

C. Lack of British popular support

D. Weakness of the British Navy.

“That the foundation of … all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council…”

* ***Declaration of Rights and Grievances*, 1774**

**\_\_\_\_\_13. This statement was issued by the Continental Congress because the British government did not allow –**

A. colonial businesses to support royal

taxes.

B. powers of the colonial legislatures to

increase

C. colonists to have representation in

Parliament

D. laws passed by Parliament to govern

the colonies.



**\_\_\_\_\_14. The town hall meetings held by colonists in buildings such as this one were important because they demonstrated a form of –**

A. religious toleration

B. direct democracy

C. multicultural integration

D. representative government

**\_\_\_\_\_15. John Locke’s ideas contributed to the Declaration of Independence because he influenced the belief in -**

A. capitalism and free enterprise

B. self-government and natural rights

C. a controlling federal government

D. a monarch and democracy

**\_\_\_\_\_16. How did the Great Awakening most influence the American Revolutionary movement?**

A. It supported the practice of slavery

B. It established official state religions

C. It challenged the established

government order

D. It discouraged trade with foreign

nations

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which battle is considered the turning point in the Revolutionary War?**

A. Saratoga

B. Bunker Hill

C. Cowpens

D. Great Bridge

**\_\_\_\_\_18. American colonists were outraged after the French and Indian War because the British declared –**

A. The Embargo Act

B. The Proclamation of 1763

C. The Northwest Ordinance

D. The Intolerable Acts

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The principle reason for the Boston Tea Party was –**

A. outrage over the Boston Massacre

B. high prices for tea due to the Tea Act

C. colonists protesting taxation without

representation.

D. the sinking of the *Gaspee*

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Which American diplomat was most responsible for negotiating the Treaty of Alliance, securing France as our ally during the Revolutionary War?**

A. John Adams

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. Charles Pinckney

D. Benjamin Franklin